the friends of the President, with the President at their heels, thundered veto in their cars.

But he desired to make a few remarks as to the exercise of this veto power. He desired to make some remarks on this subject because the exercise of the veto power is becoming one of the most alarming circumstances in the history of this country. It was one of the most dangerous to encounter, and there is danger of its sapping the foundation of the principles on which this Government rests. It was overshadowing the land with a despotism which is placing its hand on the entire power of this Government.

But now we hear that the President has been empowered to veto every bill, the expediency of which he does not entirely

land with a despotism which is placing its hand on the entire power of this Government.

But now we hear that the President has been empowered to veto every bill, the expediency of which he does not entirely approve. The gentleman from Virginia (Mr. Barux) told us that whenever the President thinks a bill not such as he would have wished to pass he ought to veto it. Sir, these doctrines are not new: they are the very doctrines urged by the Federalists in the Convention which formed our constitution. These are the arguments and opinions brought forward and preased by the men who, in that memorable assembly, contended that it was necessary to strengthen the arm of the Executive that he might be enabled to check the turbulence of the people. This was the very point on which the difference between the Federalists and their opponents mainly turned. It was contended that the people were impulsive, tumultuous, refractory, and that we wanted a strong Executive who should be able to curb them and keep the passions of the people in check. The same doctrines were preached by the Tories in the revolution which established British freedom. It was proclaimed then that the good of the country required that prerogative should be more effectually guarded and the arm of the monarch strengthened. And now, here, in this House of Representatives, and in the year of grace 1848, these self-same old exploded doctrines of subserviency to Executive power are brought out again new-vamped, and urged on the American people as doctrines of democracy! The truth is that the great danger to our system arises not from the weakness but from the strength of the Executive power, a power ever prone in all ages and countries to usurpation, and skilful in encrosching on the freedom of the people under a thousand forms. There is the true point of danger: it is an alarming evil: it threatens all we holdmear; and it ought speedily to be arrested and prevented from accomplishing any further mischief.

Let re ask my Democratic friends whether they believe

with an electric point of the past length in the trick. But me well as the property of the past length in the past of the past length in the past

ion here that the gentleman could not explain himself.

fusion here that the gentleman could not explain himself."
[Bursts of laughter.]

Mr. SMITH, (resuming.) I believe in the sentiment so well expressed by Edmund Burke when describing the character of a Whig in his day. "A Whig should be a man jealously watching the movements of the Executive, having his eyes on ministers and his ears toward the people." This admirable definition, given by that illustrious man, will well apply to the Whigs of this day who desire to preserve amongst us a Republican Government. But how is it now with too many of the Republicans in this hall? We see them with their eyes occasionally turned askance over their shoulders at their eyes occasionally turned askance over their shoulders at the people, but with both eyes and ears directed steadily to the White House, ready to catch the first and slightest intimations of the Executive with.

I will be obliged if my friend from Illinois will tell me what are the opinions of General Cass on the subject of internal im-

Mr. WENTWORTH wished to know if the gentleman

would let him rem now ?

Mt. SMITH sald, yes; he would allow him three minutes

out of his own time to reply.

Mr. WENTWORTH said that he had been in Congres

Mr. WENTWORTH said that he had been in Congress with Gen. Cass; this was the third session, and they had voted exactly alike on the river and harbor bill: this was all he knew about it. If Gen. Taylor would do as much he should be well content.

Mr. SMITH. I am greatly obliged to the honorable gentleman for this very lucid exposition of the opinions of Gen. Cass on the power of internal improvement. Now, I happen to have here a small document that a good deal resembles the primer that contained the picture of John Rogers, the martyr, in the days of bloody Mary, and in which were these memorable lines:

rable lines:

"I leave you here this little book
For you to look upon,
That you may see your father's face
When he is dead and gone."

When he is dead and gone."

[Much merriment on both sides of the House.] Yes, sir; here is a little book for my Democratic friends to look upon, and in it they will see their father's face when he is dead and gone. [Voices: "And that he will soon be."] Yes, very soon: on the 7th day of next November. I will read it to the House without troubling the Clerk. [Here Mr. S. began to read a book about two inches square, with a fac simile a tached of Mr. Case's letter to the Chicago Coovention.]

On the whole, I think I had best send it up to the Clerk's table, as gentlemen seem so anxious to see as well as hear it.

[The small volume was here sent to the Clerk's desk. He succeeded in holding it in his hand, and read the contents with an audible voice, as follows:

"Dean Sin: I am obliged to you for your kind attention in

"DETROIT, MAY 29, 1847.

"I am, observed to you for your kind attention in transmitting me an invitation to attend the Convention on internal improvements which will meet in Chicago in July. Circumstances, however, will put it out of my power to be present at that time.

"I am, dear sir, respectfully yours,

"LEWIS CASS.

"W. L. WRITING, Esq."]

Mr. WENTWORTH presumed this was to be taken of the gentleman's time. [A laugh.]
Mr. SMITH. Oh, certainly. A very important docume

The gentleman from Illinois has explained to us very clearly the opinions of the Democratic candidate on this very interesting subject. I am sorry be was not equally clear on some others. I hope the "noise and confusion" here will not prevent him from enlightening us. We are all very still and quiet on this side of the House.

Mr. WENTWORTH. I hope the gentleman will give us Gen. Taylor's opinions on the same subject.

Mr. SMITH. I will. I shall not be prevented, like his great leader, by any "noise and confusion" in this Hall. But first let me state that, on a late occasion, Gen. Cass was at Cleveland, a city on the lakes, deeply interested in the question of harbor improvements. He was called upon, in presence of a great assemblage of the citizens of that place, to contradict a calumny which had been extensively circulstated against him, that he was opposed to the power of Congress over works of internal improvement; but, most unfortunately, "the noise and confusion which prevailed were so great that he could not explain his sentiments." [Laughter.]

The gentleman from Illinois says that Gen. Cass is in favor of internal improvements. And how does he know it? Why, because he voted for bills for works of that kind. Has the gentleman never seen the letter of Gen. Cass to the Baltimore Convention, in which he declares that he cordially approves every sentiment and principle contained in the platform of political doctrines which that Convention put forth to the world, and promises that, if elected, he will do all he can to carry them out? Every man on that side of the House knows well that the Convention is directly opposed to the power as exercised by this Government; and they know that that Convention endorsed Mr. Polk's veto of the Michigan harbor bill, and the improvement of the Mississippi and Ohio rivers; and in his letter Gen. Cass says he cordially approves all their sayings and doings. After this, can the gentleman pretend that Gen. Cass is in favor of internal improvements by the General Government."

Mr. WENTWORTH. Certainly. [A laugh.]

Executive countenance and favor if he was opposed to the measure of annexation. The majority against it in the country was large—it was overwhelming. In Indiana four-fifths of the Democrats were against it. I know this to have been so in my district. And how was it in the great State of New York? Annexation was utterly repudiated. Yet when that letter came out, a sudden change came over the spirit of the dream of some who had been loudest and most clamorous against the measure. And I could point to a man from your own Stafe, Mr. Speaker, (understood to mean Mr. Pankenter,) who was now in the enjoyment of a lucrative office under this Government is

Left cannot me, and only expellanced. Not share the spirit of the politic control of the spirit of the politic control of the politic con

the description of the control of th

Have they not confided the care of their true interests to him and not to the President?

Mr. WENTWORTH here spoke as before, with his back to the Reporters, and was not heard.

Mr. SMITH. I admit that that gentleman's course here has been perfectly consistent in all things, with one only exception. The gentleman has been the uniform, constant, unflinching advocate of internal improvements, yet he votes for a President who vetoes them all. [Much laughter.] I think his past experience ought to teach him a lesson on this subject. By the by, I should greatly like to know of the gentleman whom he is going to vote for at the coming election?

Mr. SCHENCK said "there was so much noise and confusion here that the gentleman could not explain himself."

I the advocate of a national bank; but if General Taylor is our response to a suggestion of the Speaker that the motion could not evident that the dedication of the Speaker that the motion could not evident it will not be revived unless the people ask for it. The education of the Speaker that the motion could not evident it will not be revived unless the people ask for it. The subject is deferred with the feature point without it was a biding confidence that the present Speaker would not so hold, and that he must be permitted to say that, in his humble judge ment, the conduct of the Chair on this occasion was entitled to the highest respect of every member of this House. The only question on which he had differed with the Chair—and annexation of Texas. When that measure was first brought to the highest respect of every member of this House. The only question on which he had ont had time to examine the precedents—was in relation to the original vote given by the Speaker that the must be permitted to say that, in his humble judge ment, the conduct of the Chair on this occasion was entitled to the highest respect of every member of this House. The only question on which he had onto had time to examine the precedents—was in relation to the original vot given by the subject o

time being, as correct.

But, gentlemen whom he knew to be sound constitution lawyers—gentlemen, he repeated, of eminent ability had un-dertaken to distinguish between this appropriation and sppro-priations to remove a sand bar—had undertaken to tell this House that while Congress had no power to remove obstruc-tions which the laws of God and of Nature had placed in har-

had shaken it off "as a lion the dew-drops from his mane."
The Democracy of this country now stood erect, never to be incumbered with another institution of the kind.

But the gentleman asked, "are we to be told in this year eighteen hundred and forty—" and that turned out to be the end of his sentence. He presumed the gentleman was dishing up one of his old speeches of 1840, when to the Democracy of Indiana he had denied that the Whig party had to their sentiments and desires? Where is his commission to say to us that we do not know what the wishes of the people are? I ask my Democratic friend over the way, who introduced resolutions in favor of internal improvements, whether his constitution are against the power? They voted for Mr. Polk.

Here Mr. WENTWORTH made some remarks, not heard by the Reporter.

Mr. SMITH. How is it in Illinois? A majority of the people of that State were in favor of Mr. Polk, yet after that gentleman denounced the President for his veto of the river and harbor bill they sent him here as their Representative. Have they not confided the care of their united states to the people ask for it.

I have myself always been three the country of the President?

Union desired it should continue. Democratic legislature siter be used to the the majority of the people and to present Vice President it will not be revived unless the people and to prestrate that institution in the dust.

Add if he saw fit to cast his vote against it, did it become the majority of this House, who entertained a constitutional objection to the passage of such an item as this vote for a bill that contained it? All the contained it any man who entertained a constitutional objection to the passage of such an item as this vote for a bill that contained it?

But the gentleman asked, "are we to be to the till become the majority of this House, who entertained opposite opinions, also to vote against the bill! Now, he asked in candor, could any man who entertained a constitutional objection to the passage of such an item as this vote for a bill that contained it?

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But the gentleman confine them institution in the dust.

Mr. CLARK here inquired whether

1840 taking ground against a National Bank, or pretending that they were not for a National Bank, it was one of the main issues, if not the main issue, and was earnestly pressed

y them.

Mr. PETTIT said he could not speak for his colleague's portion of Indiana, but he could for his own, and he could give the Whig elector's name who had denounced it from one end of his district to the other; it was Henry S. Lane, his

end of his district to the other; it was Henry S. Lane, his predecessor on this floor.

Mr. DUNN disagreed with his colleague, and repeated his declaration that the Whigs of Indiana in 1840 had made the question of a bank a prominent issue, and that the leading Whig journal at Indianapolis took ground both for the constitutional power and the expediency of a bank.

Mr. ROCKHILL said, so far as his district was concerned, he never in 1840 heard any elector or other Whig orator—and they had had all sorts of meetings and log cabin and hard cider caroussls—declare in favor of a National Bank. The Democratic party had charged it upon them, and in every case it was denied.

had been reported for the improvement of certain harbors and rivers, and said the committee had made every effort to pass it through.

Mr. STUART knew all about the contents of that bill:

Mr. STUART knew all about the contents of that bill; and he knew how it had been treated, too. It had slept here in Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, and not progressed at all, while that committee had labored seven months to get up a report and resolutions to censure and insult the President of the United States.

Mr. HAMPTON inquired if the chairman of the Commit-

order, for the purpose of passing this river and harbor bill; and did not the gentleman know that the great body of gentlemen on the other side of the House had invariably gainst it?
Mr. STUART replied, Yes; and did not the ger

Mr. STUART replied, Yes; and did not the gentleman know that the majority of this House adopted that rule? that they had placed themselves in the predicament where they could not get up this bill? Did he not know that Western Democrats had voted for it every time? Did he not know that the majority were responsible for the order of the public business, and that they were not content with leaving the apprepriation bills to keep their place on the calendar, but, entitled under the rules to precedence over all other business, by making them special orders had overrode all other business, and thereby made business enough for the House to the first of September? The gentleman told them the majority of this House could not pass the bill. It would never do; they wanted to talk about it; they had kept the President's message here a month before referring it, making it a perfect Buncombe speech fund. The gentlemen need not insinuate that they had any such desire.

Mr. STUART. Yes; Jacob M. Howard; a man who, whatever was his private character, politically had only the reputation of bullying every body opposed to him. Tell it not in Gath! Publish it not in the streets of Askelon! General Case so opinions had been published to the world. He had never said any such thing. General Case had been in favor of the annexation of Texas; the Democratic party had always been; they had embarked in it early in his State; they had pluced on their banner the "lone star," when all the New England Federalists had gone against it. By their course they had brought on the war. We had the evidence of the commissioners to Mexico, since the formation of the treaty, that Mexico never believed that Texas was not entitled to go to the Rio Grande; that, although the troops of Mexico had made incursions this side of the river, they had always been driven back. These gentlemen, and that party who had been endeavoring to make the country believe that the jurisdiction of Mexico extended to this side of the R o Grande, had brought on the war by the course they had taken. The democracy of the country had supported the annexation of Texas and the Mexican war. How stood the Whig party now, who had condemned the war from first to last, as an "unconstitution-Mexican war. How stood the Whig party now, who had condemned the war from first to last, as an "unconstitutional," "unnecessary," "damnable" war; who had recommended our soldiers to "hospitable graves" in that country? They had chosen a man as their candidate for the Presidency who had no other reputation as a public man except what he had got through this war. It reminded him of what old Thad. Wood said when he imprisoned his father-in law for debt: he said it "made him feel like h—ll, but he wanted the money." These gentlemen felt bad; they had mourned over and condemned the sin and wickedness of this war before the country, and yet they wanted the offices; and so they had selected the man who had acted a prominent partas a commanding general in this disgraceful, unholy war?

Mr. SMITH, of Indiana, interposed, and wished to ask the gentleman if Gen. Cass had changed his mind on the subject of the Wilmot proviso?

gentleman if Gen. Case had changed his mind on the subject of the Wilmot proviso?

Mr. STUART replied, he had. Gen. Case had written it in black and white and spread before the world that he had.

Mr. DUNCAN, of Kentucky, inquired if it was the Nicholson letter the gentleman referred to or a private letter?

Mr. STUART replied, that he referred to the Nicholson letter, in which he said that a change had taken place in his mind. He (Mr. S.) believed certain gentlemen at the other end of the Capitol—Messrs. Clayton, Pholos, and we should see how many others—had changed their opinions also. Now, he would like to know from the gentleman from Indiana whe ther he had changed his opinion on the subject?

Mr. SMITH replied, he had not.

Mr. STUART wanted to know, then, what was General Taylor's position on that subject; he wished the gentleman to answer him, not to tell him "I dont know."

Mr. SMITH declining to answer—

Mr. SMITH declining to answer—

Mr. STUART said, gentlemen on the other side were very apt at asking questions, but had not the moral courage to answer them. The gentleman from Indiana could write letters to his constituency—he could make Geo. Taylor all things to all men, but he ought to have the moral courage, as the Representative of a noble constituency, to stand up here and say what were the opinions of his candidate. Gentlemen on his side of the House had been told by the gentleman from Ohio. (Mr. Schench) that the Democratic party "went it blind" for all the measures of Ms. Polk. He would like to know whether the Whig party were not "going it blind," too?

Mr. SMITH, of Indiana, inquired if the gentleman was in favor of the Wilmot proviso?

Mr. SMITH, of industry of the Wilmot proviso?

Mr. STUART replied, he was. Now, did the gentleman wish to inquire further?

Mr. SMITH asked if the gentleman was for Gen. Case?

Mr. SMITH asked if the gentleman was for Gen. Cass.

Mr. STUART said he was for Gen. Cass, because by his election the Democracy would settain the great principles of the party for which they had contended twenty years; because he was eminently qualified for the duties of that exhibed station, was "honest, capable, and faithful to the constitution;" because he was the chosen candidate of the Democratic party, under the control of which this waxed question must be setpled, if it should ever be settled, with a just regard to the true interests of the people of the whole nation.

Mr. S.'s hour here expired.

Trestrature.—A gentleman who was recently making a tour of inspection along the line between this city and Philadelphia, states that one afternoon he was exceedingly interested in observing the effect of the fluid upon a long row of swallows that alighted upon one of the wires. While he was admiring the long extended line of the little fellows as they sat so apparently accure in the enjoyment of their position, all at once they turned a someraet under the wire, and there remained suspended for a moment, to all appearance dead; but in an instant more, as if revived by another current of the fluid, the all let go their hold and darted away as swift as ever.

[New-York Mirror.

"Well, stranger, where are you from "said a landlady of Arkanas to her guest. "Why, madam, I am now from Baltimore, Maryland, but I was born and brought up in Massachusetta, near Boston," said the gentleman. "Aint that where the Yankees live? Law me! you are the very man I have been looking after this long time: my clock is out of fix?" spaculated the old lady, in costnoics of joy.